## Vol. IV. Sumb. 43. THE OBSERVATOR. Of the War betwixt the Swedes and Muscovites: Remarks thereon; Of a Non-Fighting Story from Flanders, with Reflections.

From Gaturday August the 25th, to Welednesday August the 29th, 1705.

Obf. DW, Honeft Country-man, for your t'other Fighting Story at Sea. You remember what you promis'd me the last time, don't you?

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Country-m. Yes, Master, I remember the Story, but don't know what to make of it; 'tis an Out-Landish Story of the Swedes and Muscovites. It feems the Swedes, God prosper 'em, have Invaded the Czars Country by Sea, as the Czar has done their Country by Land. The Swedes have Fir'd with Cannon and Bombs upon a Castle in the Bay of Finland, and on the Czars Ships in that Harbour; and 'tis faid That the Swedes have been twice repuls'd, but I hope ten't true.

Obf. Why fo, Honeft Country-man? Why halt thou fuch an Affection for the Swedes?

Country-m. I am fure I an't of the Swedes breed, and yet I Love that King of Sweden with all my Spirit. I wou'd have'n Beat the King of Poland, the Czar of Muscovy, and the Pope, and every Body. I Love a Prince that Fights for a Righteous Cause, that has Justice on his fide, that is not the Aggressor in a War, but that Fights in Defence of his own Crown, the Lands, Liberties, and Estates of his People. Come, Master, one Bumper full of Prosperity to the King of Sweden, and then your Opinion concerning this Muscovite War.

Obf. I don't know what to fay; fhould I fpeak the Truth, perhaps fome Foreign Something may make Complaint against me, as once before.

Country-m. That's hard, Mafter, not fpeak of the Affairs at Home nor Abroad neither; never a poor Obfervator was ty'd up to fuch hard meat. Come, Mafter, don't fear the Czar, he's not in the Confederacy with England, and his Bears, and Wolves, and Tygers, and Lyons are a great way off, and can't bite you. Let Joan and I hear a little of this Emperor of Ruffia, and what he's a doing.

Obf. 'Tis thought that the Empire of Rufa, in respect of its extent of Land, and the numbers of Natives, is the greatest Dominion, under the Government of a fingle Ferfon, of any in the World; but as great Bodies are generally unweildy and unfit for Action, that great Empire has hitherto made little or no Figure in the World ; but in Iraffick, War and Pollicy has been Interiour to many Petty-States. This prefent Emperour, Peter Alexovitz, the Son of Michaelovitz, was Born in the Year 1670. and Succeeded his Eldeft Brother Fedor Alexowitz, joyntly with his Elder Brother John, who Dying In the Year 94, the whole Administration of the Government devolv'd on the present Emperour. He always feem'd to have a greater Soul, than ulually infpir'd the Breaks of the Russian Empe-Tours, and fo much was he in Love with War, and Men of Arms, that one was his Daily Study,

and the others his Confrant Companions; and he thought it not beneath him to make a Daughter of one of his chief Officers in the Army, Empress of Russia, by Marriage, in the Year 1688.

But he found his Court without Polititians, his Army without Officers fkil'd in the Arts of War, and his Subjects Ignorant in Commerce and Traffick; he found how Potent other Nations, much Inferiour to his Dominions, were become only by their Policy in War and Traffick, he knew this was neceffary to raife the Grandeur of his Empire. This he could not learn at Home, and therefore mult feek that Knowledge Abroad.

This put him upon that unparallel'd Journey of his to Holland, England, and other Places; whoever thought this to be a meer Ramble of his; were as much in the Wrong as the Czar was in the Right; 'tis too much the Property of Englishmen to look no farther than the ends of their Nofes; but methinks our Statimen might be farther Sighted. When the Czar was Complemented with a fham Fight off St. Hellens, might not an Englishman have with'd that our Schollar might not learn fo much as to grow in time full as Wife as his Mafters and Inftructers.

Tis but common Prudence, in States and Kingdoms, to keep Potentates as Ignorant in the use of Arms as may be, especially for places whose Detence is Shipping, as is ours, to keep our Neighbours from a Naval Force. If 17 Years Taxes, paid for our Folly in helping France to a Fleet of Ships, will not make Englishmen consider, for ought I know 20 Years more may do it.

What the Czar learn'd in England he's putting in Execution in Russia, fome could little have thought that in fo thort a time he would have rear'd fuch a Number of Ships of War, and I leave it to Wifer Heads, that ftand upon higher Ground than my felf to Judge, whether fuffering fo many of our belt Artists and Navigators, as have lately gone to engage in the Czars Service, may not, in time, prove as fatal to England, as our fending Timber and Ship wrights to France in

the Reign of Charles the Second has prov'd to us fince the Revolution.

To maintain the Ballance of Europe is what we are now contending for; and this Ballance is to be maintain'd by keeping the Refpective Powers In Aquilibrio, fo that one may not make Havock of, Deftroy, Invade and Plunder his Neighbours. I think 'tis no crooked thought to confider and take heed, left while we are pulling down a Prince, defigning a Univerfal Monarchy in the South, we do not let another creep up with the fame views in the North. Thus we shall have a continual Rotation of War, and the Intervals to Peace will be only a Breathing time, and fo to War again.

The King of Sweden, a Young Prince, and of good

good inclination to the Common Caufe, was the only Barrier we had in view to so Exorbitant Power in the North, but him we faw Invaded, even in the Infancy of his Government, when his Reign was but a Span long, first by the King of Poland, after a most Barbarous and Treacherous manner, and now by the United Powers of Poland and Muscowy; fo that the other hope of the Protestant Interest in the North is greatly Embarrals'd, if not in its Declension.

Let us in the next place confider what England may expect (I confider only the Intereft of my own) Country) from the growth of the Ruffian Shipping in point of Trade. 'Tis true, the Cear, when he was in England, Complemented us by allowing the Exportation of a certain Quantity of Tobacco to his Country, which he can at Pleasure again Prohibit, and is at prefent but an Advantage to fome particular Persons, but none to the Crown, by Reason of the draw-Back.

And fince he has fo many of our Natives in his Service, that know the way-to our Plantations in America, 'dis a thing worthy our Confideration, whether he may not, in, time beat us out of part of that Trade 3 other Settlements may be procured that may afford those Commodities, and the Northern Countries may be supply'd nearer home than from England. 'Tis but his making Terms with the Duke of Courland, and the Family of Populz in England, and the Island of Tobago may be hisown, and sufficient to supply the North with Commodities of the growth of America.

Nor can we prevent him from the European Trade in the Mediterranean, the African or East India Trade. He that has Shipping, Men, and Money can command the Markets in all parts of the World, and when his Subjects have been Abroad and feen the Customs, Fashions, and Commerce of other Nations, they may grow asham'd of their prefent Brutallity, and become Civiliz'd, vers'd in Politicks, and a Match for these that now think themselves much their Superiours.

Retrofpetion and Forefight are the two great Hinges on which the Axis of Policy does turn; by looking backwards we may find what is to be amended; and by looking forward we may fee what is to be prevented; the little Ants are our Infituaters in this Cafe, who in Summer hoard up their Food and Fortifie their Habitations against the Extreamities of Winter; they are mean Politicians, who only respect what is, and not what may or shall be: Quid fit futurum cras fuge Quarere. Take no thought for to Morrow is the Maxim of such who have parted with their Reason, and are abandon'd to Inconfideration.

I fhan't play the States-man too far, and fhall conclude this Head with Remark, That the Czar of Muscowy was Invaded by no Body, either by Sea or Land, at the time when he made fuch a great Armament by both; That we may Rationally imagine, that he Invaded Livonia, and the Swedish Territories, only to inure his Men to the use of Arms, and to weaken a Prince, whose Power was the greatest Bar to the Projects he had in view. — Now, Country-man, for your Non-Fighting-Story.

Country-m. 'Tis a fhort, but a fad one. Our Brave General, the Duke of Marlborough, came up fair with the French Army, and was just ready to give 'em a flap in the Chaps, and we fhould certain ha' had another Hock fledt bout of ie; but 'tis faid, the Deputies held his hands. What the Devil are those Deputies? We have fo many cramp Names of Folks, that I fhall never learn 'em, and fo be confounded to the end of the Chapter.

obf. Our Queen has but one Deputy in the Army, and that is the Duke of Marlborough, and I thank God he was for Fighting. No Honour loft to the English Nation, but much acquir'd in this Action. If one may call that an Action where there is nothing done; the Duke of Marlborough is fufficiently loaded with Leavels already, to that we may conclude he did not defire Fighting out of a Vain Glorious Humour to acquire Fame ; he has enough to live upon in England, and needs not go to Flanders to get his Bread; and certainly, nothing could oblige luch a Perfon to venture fo much, but the Common Good of Europe; and having done to much already, they might have trufted him once more, when 'twas to likely to be a Finifbing Stroke to the Power of France. His Grace, in all the Bloody Engagements he has been concerned in, never yet fpar'd his own Country-men, he has led em into the greatest dangers; they have fuffain'd the Heat and Fury of Battle, and let their Trophies in Westminster-Hall juftifie for 'em, whether they have not been amongft the thickeft of the Enemies Troops. The Deputies of the War, which the Dutch fend with their Armies, are a fort of Unaccountable Officers, they are Fefcues to their Generals, and Teach 'em to Read the Lines of War. This is fending Generals into the Field that are in Non-Age in Point of War, and ean't go Abroad without sheir Guardians. If thefe Deputies are capable of Direction, they are capable of Command, nd fitter for Generals; for my part I can find no other ufe

of 'em, than that of a Green-Keeper, who fhows the Ground to the Bowlers, only with this difference, those that Lay their own Bet, may refuse the Ground that is given them, and take another; but here it feems the Generals must take the Deputies Ground, or not Bowl at all.

Be this matter how it will, certain it is the Duke of Marlborough, this Campaign, has toll two Advantages of Fighting: That on the Mofelle 1 did not fo much wonder at, when fome People can have the Gout when they pleafe, but I thought better things, and in Flanders I hop'd for better Success, better Measures could not have been taken, but why not Executed remains a Riddle with me, whatever it may do with others.

Whatever the Polititians of this Age, who have turned States Policy into meer Trick and Legerdemain of Partics, may think of it, 'is my fingle Opinion, That the Command vefted in one fingle Perfon, with the Advice of the Generals about him, who are to fhare the Fate of War, is moft likely to Accomplifh those great things we expect from our Armies, provided we can have an intire dependance on the Courage, Condual, and Integrity of that fingle Perfon. I must confess I should not at first have thought it Advisable for the Duke of Marlborough to have had such a Command in the Instancy of his Services, but fince he has given so many Emistent Froots of his Courage and Condual, and we fully fee a Thread of Fidelity running thro' all his Actions, we can't trust one too much, on whom we can so well Relye, and who is every way so well Qualify'd for such great Command.

Country-m. Well, Mafter, I have another Fighting Story from Italy, which I will give you as foon as I have the Particulars.

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